Summary of State Clean Energy-Environment Actions

Key:

C	Completed
C/IP	Completed, with further work or updates in progress
C/BC	Completed, with further work or updates being considered
IP	In Progress
BC	Being Considered
PA	Past Action (some items only)
(blank cell)	No Activity Identified

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Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA):
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State	State Planning and Incentive Structures					
	Energy Efficiency Savings Goals for Public Facilities	Energy Efficient Appliance and Equipment Purchase Requirements for Public Facilities	Clean Energy Goals for Public Facilities	State and Regional Energy Planning	NOx Set-Asides	
					SIP Call	CAIR
Alabama	C					
Alaska				C		
Arizona	C	C		C		
Arkansas						
California	C/BC	C/BC		C		
Colorado	C		C	C		
Connecticut		C	C	C		
Delaware				C		
District of Columbia				C		
Florida		C	C	C		
Georgia			C/BC	IP		BC
Hawaii		C		C		
Idaho	C			C/BC		
Illinois	IP	C	C	C		IP
Indiana				C	C	BC
Iowa	C	C	C	C/BC		
Kansas		C		C		
Kentucky				C		
Louisiana						
Maine	C	C	C	C		
Maryland	C	C	C	C	C	BC
Massachusetts		BC		C	C	BC
Michigan	C	C		IP		IP
Minnesota	C	C		C/BC		BC
Mississippi						
Missouri		C		C	C	IP
Montana		IP		C		
Nebraska				C		
Nevada	C	C		C		
New Hampshire	C	C		C		
New Jersey	C	C	C	C	C	BC
New Mexico	IP	C		C		
New York	C	C	C	C	C	BC
North Carolina	C	C		C		
North Dakota				C/BC		
Ohio	BC	BC	C		C	IP
Oklahoma				C		
Oregon	C		BC	C		
Pennsylvania			C	C		BC
Rhode Island	C	C	C	C		
South Carolina				C		
South Dakota				C/BC		
Tennessee				C		
Texas	C	C		C		
Utah				C		
Vermont		C		C		
Virginia		BC		C/IP	C	BC
Washington	C	C		C		
West Virginia				C		
Wisconsin	C		C	C		
Wyoming				C		
Tally of Activities:						
Completed (including local actions and state actions that are classified as C/IP or C/BC)	20	23	14	44	8	0
In Progress	2	1	0	2	0	4
Being Considered	1	3	1	0	0	9
Past Action						
Subtotal: C, IP, BC (or combination)	**23**	**27**	**15**	**46**	**8**	**13**
No Activity Identified	28	24	36	5	43	38
Notes:				Covers state-wide efforts with focus on all energy uses and/or alternative/clean energy. Dates for completion vary - covers plans 1998 to present. All western states included based on WGA CDEAC; other specific activities noted in details. IN and MA as of 8/16/06.		

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State	Energy Efficiency (EE) Actions				
	Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standards (EEPS)	Public Benefits Funds (PBF) for Energy Efficiency	Building Codes for Energy Efficiency		State Appliance Efficiency Standards
			Commercial	Residential	
Alabama					
Alaska				C2	
Arizona		C			C
Arkansas			C2	C2	
California	C	C	C2	C2	C
Colorado	C				
Connecticut	C	C	C2	C2	C
Delaware			C1	C1	
District of Columbia		C	C1	C1	
Florida			C2	C1	
Georgia			C2	C1	
Hawaii	C	IP	NC	NC	
Idaho			C2	C2	
Illinois	C	C	C1		BC
Indiana			NC	NC	
Iowa			C2	NC	
Kansas			C2	C2	
Kentucky			C2	C1	
Louisiana		BC	C2	C2	
Maine		C	C2		C
Maryland			C2	C2	C
Massachusetts		C	C1	NC	C
Michigan		C	C1	NC	
Minnesota			NC	NC	
Mississippi					
Missouri	BC				
Montana		C	C2	C2	
Nebraska			C2	C2	
Nevada	C		C2	C2	
New Hampshire		C	C1	C1	
New Jersey	C	C	C1	NC	C
New Mexico		BC	C2	C2	
New York		C	C1	C1	C
North Carolina			C2	C1	BC
North Dakota			NC	NC	
Ohio		C	C2	C2	
Oklahoma			NC	C1	
Oregon		C	C2	C2	C
Pennsylvania	C	C	C2	C2	BC
Rhode Island		C	C2	C2	C
South Carolina			C2	C2	
South Dakota					
Tennessee				NC	
Texas	C	C	C1	C1	
Utah			C2	C2	
Vermont	C	C	C1	C1	C
Virginia			C2	C2	
Washington			C2	C2	C
West Virginia			C2	C2	
Wisconsin		C	C1	C1	
Wyoming					
Tally of Activities:					
Completed (including local actions and state actions that are classified as C/IP or C/BC)	10	19	0	0	12
In Progress	0	1	0	0	0
Being Considered	1	2	0	0	3
Past Action					
Subtotal: C, IP, BC (or combination)	**11**	**22**	**0**	**0**	**15**
No Activity Identified	40	29	9	9	36
Notes:	HI, NV, and PA have indirect EEPS as part of their RPS/AEPS (Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard); IL EEPS is a goal (not a requirement) under Sustainable Energy Plan. CO EEPS is part of a utility/PUC settlement agreement; VT EEPS is incorporated into statewide contracts for energy efficiency.	States also support energy efficiency through utility demand-side management (not covered here). Texas's program is tied to the state's utility energy efficiency savings targets (a restructuring law requires utilities to administer energy efficiency programs to achieve savings equivalent to 10% of annual load growth) and costs are covered through a non-bypassable charge in transmission and distribution rates.	For Building Codes Only: C2 = Goes Beyond ECPA C1 = Meets ECPA NC = Does Not Meet ECPA *Number that meet or exceed ECPA (C2+C1) Significant local government adoption of residential energy codes in: AZ, CO, MO & IL LA residential energy code (C2) has been adopted, but does not go into efffect until 1/1/07.		MA "complete" as of 11/22/05.

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State	Energy Supply Actions: Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS)	Public Benefits Funds (PBF) for State Clean Energy Supply Programs	Output-Based Environmental Regulation to Support Clean Energy	Interconnection Standards: Clean Distributed Generation	Interconnection Standards: Net Metering	Fostering Green Power Markets: Green Power Marketing Activity in Competitive Electricity Markets	Fostering Green Power Markets: Utility Green Pricing Activities
Alabama							C
Alaska							C
Arizona	C/IP	C		BC	C/BC		C
Arkansas					C		
California	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Colorado	C			C	C		C
Connecticut	C	C	C	C	C/BC	C	C
Delaware	C	C	C	C/BC	C		
District of Columbia	C	C			C	C	
Florida					C		C
Georgia					C		C
Hawaii	C			C	C		C
Idaho				BC	C/BC		C
Illinois	C	C		IP	C		C
Indiana			C	C	C		C
Iowa	C			BC	C		C
Kansas				C/BC			
Kentucky					C		C
Louisiana					C		
Maine	C		C		C	C	BC
Maryland	C		C	IP	C	C	
Massachusetts	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Michigan	BC			C	C		C
Minnesota	C/BC	C		C	C		C
Mississippi							C
Missouri	BC		C	BC	BC		C
Montana	C	C			C		C
Nebraska							C
Nevada	C				C		IP
New Hampshire	BC	BC	C		C		
New Jersey	C	C	C	C	C	C	
New Mexico	C			C/BC	C/BC		C
New York	C	C	C	C	C/BC	C	
North Carolina	BC			IP	C		
North Dakota					C		C
Ohio		C	C	C/BC	C/BC		C
Oklahoma					C		C
Oregon	BC	C		IP	C	C	C
Pennsylvania	C	C		C	C	C	
Rhode Island	C	C/BC		IP	C	C	C
South Carolina				BC			C
South Dakota				BC			C
Tennessee				BC	BC		C
Texas	C		C	C	C	C	C
Utah				BC	C/BC		C
Vermont	C			IP	C		C
Virginia				BC	C	C	
Washington	BC			C/BC	C		C
West Virginia				IP	IP		
Wisconsin	C	C		C	C		C
Wyoming				IP	C/BC		C
Tally of Activities:							
Completed (including local actions and state actions that are classified as C/IP or C/BC)	23	16	13	18	41	13	36
In Progress	0	0	0	8	1	0	1
Being Considered	6	1	0	9	2	0	1
Past Action							
Subtotal: C, IP, BC (or combination)	**29**	**17**	**13**	**35**	**44**	**13**	**38**
No Activity Identified	22	34	38	16	7	38	13
Notes:	MN RPS applicable only to state's largest utility -- others need "good faith effort." IL Sustainable Energy Plan has a RPS goal (but it is not mandatory).	ME's PBF for renewable energy is voluntary and is thus considered No Action.		IN "complete" as of 11/22/05.	"Completed" status may fall into one of three categories: net metering offered by one or more individual utilities, state-wide net metering for certain utility types, or net metering for all utility types.	For Restructured Markets Only: A = D = S = *Number that meet or exceed	

Key to Matrix		
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In Progress (IP)	The state is working towards taking action in this category; for product-oriented categories work is underway and for goal-setting/regulatory activities, deliberations and decision-making is underway. This includes state legislation that has passed both the House and Senate (but not yet signed by Governor).	
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For Building Codes Only:		
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C2	Goes Beyond ECPA	
C1	Meets ECPA	
NC	Does Not Meet ECPA	
Clean Energy Policies		
Energy Efficiency Savings Goals for Public Facilities	An Energy Efficiency Savings Goal for buildings can be structured in a variety of ways. For example, it can be a goal to reduce energy consumption in existing facilities by some stated percentage within a set time frame, a requirement that new or renovated buildings meet certainly energy per square foot usage (energy budget), or it can place energy efficiency design requirements on new or remodeled buildings.	
Energy Efficient Appliance and Equipment Purchase Requirements for Public Facilities	Some states have requirements that equipment purchased for or installed in public facilities meet certain energy efficiency standards, such as ENERGY STAR or other efficiency standards that can cover a wide range of products including lighting, HVAC equipment, office equipment and other energy using devices. These standards may take the form of procurement policies or standard specifications. Specific legislative action might be required to modify procurement regulations where mandatory low-bid requirements are in place.	
Clean Energy Goals for Public Facilities	States can establish clean and/or renewable energy purchasing or generation goals for their own facilities. These goals may take the form of requirements to obtain a certain percentage of electricity usage from clean renewable generation sources, or a minimum clean energy purchase volume (in MWh) by a given date. They may also take the form of goals for self-generation of clean or efficient energy, such as clean distributed generation or combined heat and power. These goals can be met through a variety of methods including onsite generation, purchasing clean renewable energy power products, or by purchasing renewable energy certificates.	
State and Regional Energy Planning	A state energy plan is a strategic effort to develop and promote energy goals and formulate related policies and programs. Most states have created energy plans individually; others have developed them as part of a regional energy plan involving several states. The effort can be driven by the Governor, legislature or a specific agency (typically it is the state energy office), but typically will include a broad set of state agencies and sometimes will include external stakeholders through an advisory group or similar body. Energy plans can entail a number of elements including: (1) identifying and promoting a package of cost-effective options to meet energy, environment, and economic goals, (2) recognizing and assessing a full range of short- and long-term benefits from energy efficiency, renewables, and clean distributed generation, and, (3) helping state agencies from different states within a region coordinate their efforts to better achieve complementary goals.	
NOx Set-Asides	In 1998, under the Clean Air Act, the EPA issued a call for state implementation plans (SIPs) from 22 Eastern states and the District of Columbia to address interstate ozone pollution. In this SIP call, the EPA established emission reduction requirements NOx and emission budgets for the states, and designed an interstate trading system for NOx. States are allowed to set aside trading allowances, which can then be awarded to energy-efficiency and renewable-energy projects, as an incentive to encourage this type of program. As under the 1998 SIP call, NOx set-asides are also allowed under the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR).	
Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standards (EEPS)	Similar to Renewable Portfolio Standards, EEPS require that energy providers meet a specific portion of their electricity demand through energy efficiency. EEPS are intended to help overcome the various barriers that keep utilities and other players from investing in cost-effective energy efficiency measures. States have found that establishing explicit targets, based on sound analysis of technical and economic potential, can help reduce energy demand as well as lower electricity prices, cut emissions, and help address concerns with system reliability. Standards may be voluntary or quasi-voluntary in nature. Where states have set goals (indicating that they are voluntary), it is noted in the detailed matrix and in the notes row of the summary sheet.	
Public Benefit Funds (PBFs) for Energy Efficiency	PBFs for energy efficiency are a pool of resources used by states to invest in energy efficiency projects, and are typically created by levying a fee on customers' electricity rates. PBFs, also known as System Benefit Charges (SBCs) or Clean Energy Funds, are typically created by levying a small charge on every customer's electricity bill. These funds provide an annual revenue stream to fund energy efficiency programs.	
Building Codes for Energy Efficiency	Building Energy Codes establish energy efficiency standards for residential and commercial buildings, thereby setting a minimum level of energy efficiency and locking in the energy savings at the time of new construction or renovation. Codes typically specify requirements for "thermal resistance" in the building shell and windows, minimum air leakage, and minimum heating and cooling equipment efficiencies. Well-designed, implemented, and enforced codes can help eliminate inefficient construction practices and technologies with little or no increase in total project costs. Some states have laws that limit their ability to impose building requirements on municipalities. In these "home rule" states, local governments can adopt their own codes. These states are: Arizona, Colorado, Illinois (home rule for residential code only), Missouri, Nevada, Oklahoma (home rule for commercial code only), South Dakota, and Wyoming.	
State Appliance Efficiency Standards	State appliance efficiency standards establish minimum energy efficiency levels for equipment and other appliances that are not covered by federal efficiency standards. Appliance efficiency standards typically prohibit the sale of less efficient models within a state. States are finding that appliance standards offer a cost-effective strategy for improving energy efficiency and lowering energy costs for businesses and consumers.	
Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS)	A Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requires electric utilities and other retail electric providers to supply a specified minimum percentage (or absolute amount) of customer load with eligible sources of renewable electricity. Many states have adopted RPS requirements because they are an administratively efficient, cost-effective, and market-based approach to achieve renewable electricity policy objectives. States have tailored their RPS requirements to satisfy particular state policy objectives, electricity market characteristics, and renewable resource potential. Consequently, there is wide variation in RPS rules from state to state with regard to the minimum requirement of renewable energy, implementation timing, eligible technologies and resources, and other policy design details.	
Public Benefits Funds (PBF) for State Clean Energy Supply Programs	Public Benefits Funds (PBFs), also known as System Benefits Charges (SBCs) or Clean Energy Funds, are typically created by levying a small fee or surcharge on electricity rates paid by customers (i.e., for renewable energy, this fee is approximately 0.001 to 0.01 cents/kWh). To date, PBFs have primarily been used to fund energy efficiency and low-income programs. More recently, however, they have also been used to support clean energy supply (i.e., renewable energy and combined heat and power, CHP). PBFs are seen as a mechanism for continuing support for clean energy and the benefits it provides in a competitive market situation.	
Output-Based Environmental Regulation to Support Clean Energy	Output-Based Environmental Regulations (OBR) relate emissions to the productive output of a process. Establishing emission limits on an output basis - units of pollutant per unit of useful output (lb/MWh) - recognizes efficiency improvements as pollution prevention. The goal of OBR is to encourage the use of fuel conversion efficiency and renewable energy as air pollution control measures. Traditionally, boilers and power generators have been regulated on an input-based limits, which do not account for the pollution prevention benefits of process efficiency in ways that encourage the application of more efficient generation approaches. Output-based regulations can be an important tool for promoting an array of innovative energy technologies that will help achieve national environmental and energy goals by reducing fuel use.	
Interconnection Standards	Standard interconnection rules establish clear and uniform processes and technical requirements that apply to utilities within the state. Standard interconnection rules for distributed generation (DG) including renewable energy and combined heat and power (CHP), are used by states to accelerate the development of clean energy supply by reducing uncertainty and preventing time delays that clean DG systems can encounter in obtaining approval to connect to the grid. The primary objective of a standard interconnection rule is to obtain the benefits that clean DG can provide without comprising grid safety or reliability. Customer-owned DG systems are typically connected in parallel to the electric utility grid and are designed to provide some or all of the on-site electricity needs. In some cases, excess power is sold to the utility company.	
	Interconnection Standards for Clean DG	DG (Distributed Generation) is the generation of electricity at or near the energy end-user. State Public Utility Commissions approve interconnection rules used for investor-owned utilities and in some cases public power utilities. DG interconnections that do not involve power sales to third parties typically are regulated by the states. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulates DG interconnections used to export power or for interstate commerce. Most DG is used to serve load at the customer's site, so states approve interconnection standards used for the majority of interconnections for small, clean DG. To be counted as a state with interconnection standards, the state must have interconnection standards for all distributed generation that meets a certain size criteria. If a state has interconnection standards for only net metered projects or a specific technology, this state is not counted as having interconnection standards.
	Net Metering	Net metering provisions can be considered a subset of interconnect standards for small scale projects. When DG output exceeds the site's electrical needs, the utility may pay the customer for excess power supplied to the grid or have the net surplus carry over to the next months' bill. Net metering provisions streamline interconnection standards but often are limited to specified sizes and types of technologies. Net metering rules often apply only to relatively small systems, specified technologies, or fuel types of special interest to policymakers. A state with "Completed" status may fall in to one of three categories: net metering offered by one or more individual utilities, state-wide net metering for certain utility types, or state-wide net metering for all utility types.
Fostering Green Power Markets	States can play a key role in helping to accelerate green power market development and increase overall participation levels. States can also ensure that green power markets complement other policies already in place, such as system benefits charge (SBC) funds and renewable portfolio standards (RPS). Overall, state support of green power markets can require less effort on the part of states than for other policies (e.g., RPS) and they can provide significant benefits when properly designed.	
	Green Power Marketing Activity in Competitive Electricity Markets	Many states have restructured or "deregulated" their markets for electricity supply. In these states competitive electricity suppliers may offer products to electricity consumers. Consumers are not limited to purchasing electric power from their local utility, but may shop for alternative products at competitive prices, or shop for power generated from clean renewable energy sources. These green power products are often purchased at a price premium, and are distinguished from Renewable Energy Certificates (REC), which are available nationwide, in that the renewable attributes of the energy are purchased together with electricity.
	Utility Green Pricing Activities	Some consumers may wish to select electricity products based upon the amount of clean energy contained in the product. In many states, policies either encourage or require utilities to provide bundled clean energy options for customers who wish to purchase power that is generated using clean or renewable energy. These bundled products can be offered in states that have vertically integrated electricity markets. This policy ensures that all customers have the option available to them. In states that have restructured electricity markets, default service providers can be required to offer green power check-off programs for customers who wish to purchase clean energy without choosing a competitive electricity supplier.

Source: Table 1.2, and Section 6.2 of US EPA "Clean Energy-Environment Guide to Action: Policies, Best Practices, and Action Steps for States" (2006)